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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Hoffman's Seed Wheat



Please Read

If the Wheat or other Seed you buy here, is not of the quality you expect—return it. You be the judge—decide for yourself. If the quality doesn't please you, ship the seed back at once—freight charges collect—and your money will be promptly refunded.

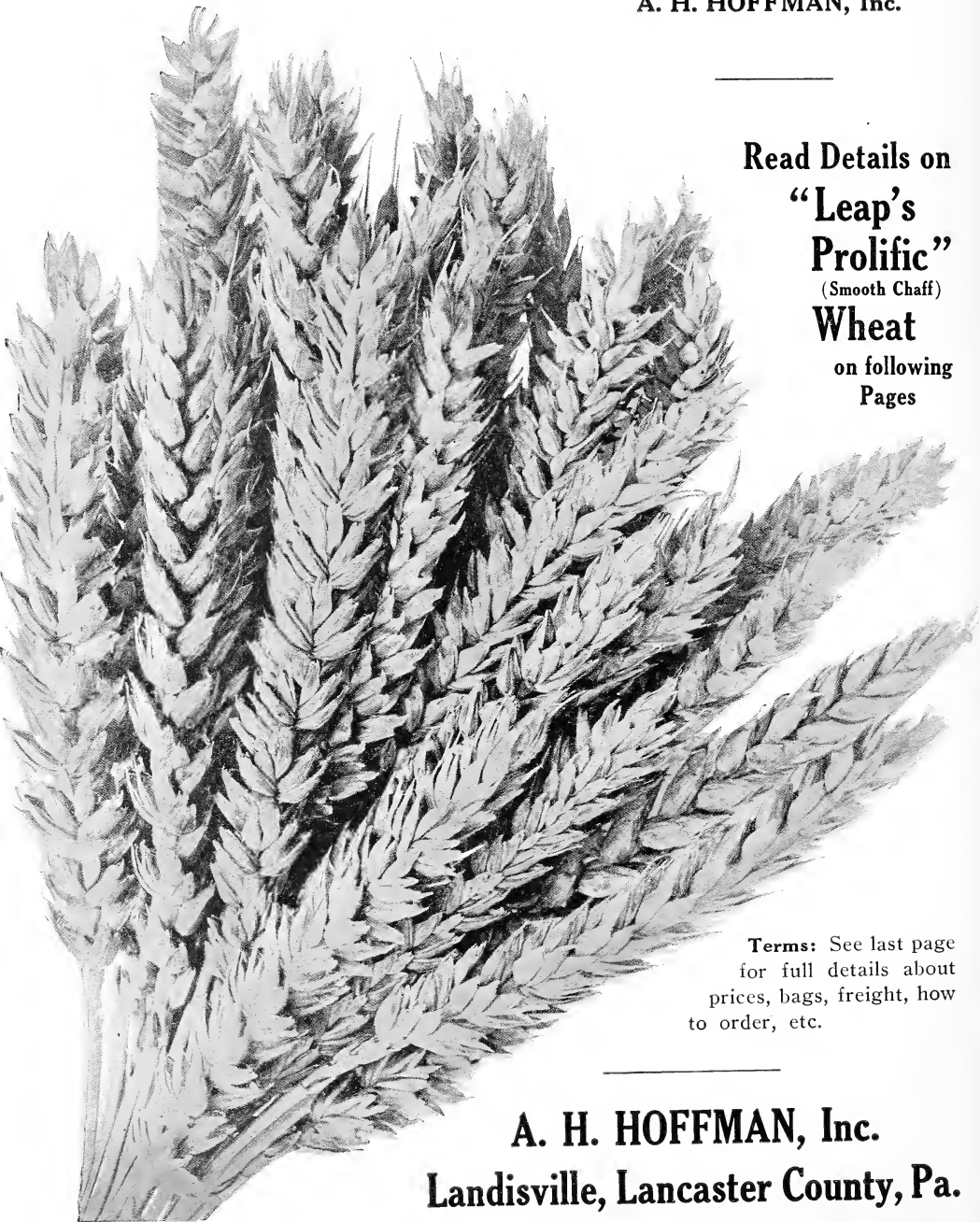
Be it understood, we will not be responsible in any way for seed or resultant crop after seed is sown. Too many conditions we can't control are involved after seed is planted.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Read Details on
"Leap's
Prolific"
(Smooth Chaff)
Wheat
on following
Pages

Terms: See last page
for full details about
prices, bags, freight, how
to order, etc.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.



Price List of A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.—Farm Seeds

Landisville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Seed bought from us that is not found to be satisfactory upon its arrival, may be returned at once and money will be refunded with freight. Will not be responsible in any way for seed or resultant crop after it is planted.

—ISSUED—

Aug. 7, 1923.

Half Bushel at bushel rates unless otherwise quoted. Pound prices apply to less than half bushel lots. Bags are Free and not weighed in. Freight Paid Offers No. 1 and No. 2 apply. See bottom of Page.

	Weight Per Bu.	Prices Per Lb. Bu.		Weight Per Bu.	Prices Per Lb. Bu.
ALFALFA SEED			MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS		
"Extra" brand	60	24 13.50	Sorghum (Ea. Amber)	50# 9	\$3.80
"Northwest" brand	60	26 15.00	MILLET - (Golden)	48# 7	SOLD
"Grimm" Alfalfa	60	50 27.00	" - (Japanese)	32# 6	1.95
			" - (Hungarian)	48# 6	2.60
TIMOTHY SEED			Vetch (Winter or Hairy)	60# 20	11.50
"Farmers Choice"	45	10 4.00	Rape (Dwarf Essex)	50# 10	4.50
CLOVERS			Turnip (Cow-Horn)		40¢ lb.
"Extra" Red Clover	60	24 13.50	SUDAN GRASS		18¢ lb.
"Extra" Alsike	60	21 12.00			
"Extra" Mammoth Clover	60	25 13.75	SOY BEANS & COW PEAS		SOLD
White Sweet (Scarified)	60	16 8.75			
Crimson Clover	60	16 9.50	LIGHT GRASS SEEDS		
White (Dutch) Clover	60	63 36.00	Hay & Pasture Mixture-		
Economical Mixture	56	20 10.00	(Highland or Lowland)	32 17	5.20
"Hubam" Clover		3 38¢ lb.	Kentucky Blue Grass	14 26	3.40
FARMOGERM			Red Top -Hulled	32 20	5.90
1-acre size \$1 each; 3-acre size			Orchard Grass	14 21	2.50
\$2.50 each; 12-acre size \$9 each.			Meadow Fescue	24 17	3.80
State kind of seed your Farmogerm			Canada Blue Grass	14 24	3.25
is to inoculate.			English-Rye Grass	24 16	3.50
			Bromus Inermis	14 21	2.80
			Tall Meadow Oat Grass	14 28	3.75
			Hoffman's LAWN GRASS	20 30	5.40
"CLIPPER" SEED CLEANERS			SEED RYE		
#1-B size @ \$34 each - #2-B size			Genuine "Rosen" Winter Rye		1.75
\$40 each. Freight paid in East.			In lots of 30 bu and over @		1.65
CAHOON SEED COVERS @ \$4.50 - Post Paid					

Seed Wheat--- NOTICE: At all seed prices on this Sheet -
Bags are Free. head below about Freight Paid

	1 to 14bu...	15 to 59bu...	60bu & Over
"Leap's Prolific" (smooth)	@ \$1.95	@ \$1.90	@ \$1.85
"Pennsylvania 44" (bearded)	1.95	1.90	1.85
"Lancaster Fulcraster" (bearded)	1.90	1.85	1.85
"Penna. Blue Stem" (smooth)	1.90	1.90	1.85
"Stoner's Miracle" (bearded)	1.95	1.95	1.90
"Red Wave" (smooth)	2.05	2.05	2.00
"Four Rowed Fultz" (smooth)	1.95	1.95	1.90

Order Seed Wheat in even amounts or in multiples of ½ bu - like 6, 8½, 18½, 30, etc. Not odd amounts like 5½, 8¼, 18¼, 29½ etc.

CHICKEN WHEAT - for feeding. 100-lb. bags @ \$1.65 each - ton lots @ \$32 per ton. Bags free. FREIGHT NOT PAID on Chicken Wheat. Prices f.o.b. Landisville Station - June 1923 Freight. Small amount sold-100 lbs

Freight Paid Offer No. 1 Upon order of 300 lbs. or more to be shipped at one time to same destination, we Prepay the Freight to any R. R. Station in Penn., Ohio, N. J., N. Y., Md., Va., Del., Mass., R. I., Conn., and W. Va.

Freight Paid Offer No. 2 If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory and order 300 lbs. or more shipped at one time, we allow 30c per 100 lbs. to help pay freight charges. Deduct this when ordering.

Send Orders to A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.

Hoffman's Seeds Pay!

When Seed is to be Forwarded by Parcels Post
Add for Postage as per Following Schedule.

In the 1st, 2nd and 3rd zones, up to 70 pounds can be sent in one package—all other zones, the limit is 50 pounds.

In calculating Postage, add one pound for packing to the actual weight of seed to be mailed.

Zone		1st lb. or Fraction	Each additional lb. or Fraction
1st Within	50 miles of Landisville	5c	1c
2nd Within	50 to 150 miles of Landisville	5c	1c
3rd Within	150 to 300 miles of Landisville	6c	2c
4th Within	300 to 600 miles of Landisville	7c	4c
5th Within	600 to 1,000 miles of Landisville	8c	6c
6th Within	1,000 to 1,400 miles of Landisville	9c	8c
7th Within	1,400 to 1,800 miles of Landisville	11c	10c
8th Within	1,800 and over miles of Landisville	12c	12c

All seed is mailed from Landisville—seven miles West of Lancaster. Our Post Office is 30 miles East of Harrisburg—75 miles West of Philadelphia—60 miles North of Baltimore.

FREIGHT PAID OFFERS

Offer No. 1

We will Prepay all Freight on orders amounting to 300 lbs. or more to be shipped at one time to any freight station in Pennsylvania, West Va., Delaware, R. I., Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, New York, Mass., New Jersey and Conn.

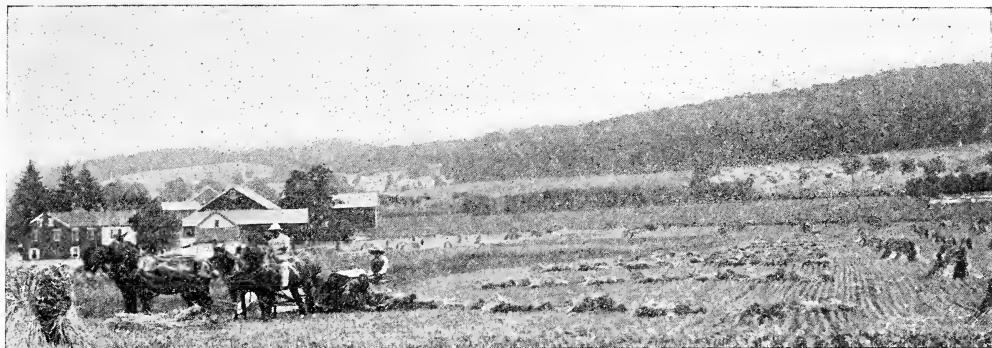
Offer No. 2

If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory and order 300 lbs. or more, shipped at one time, we allow 30c per 100 lbs. to help pay freight charges.

Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Payment Must Come With Orders. Remit by Money Order, Draft or Cash by registered mail. Your check will be acceptable if you have money in bank.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.



Harvesting "Leap's Prolific" Wheat on the Hoffman Homestead Farm

Are You a 30-bushel-per-Acre Wheat Man?

Or do you stay in the 20-bushel class—maybe lower? If you can afford to continue growing wheat—**you can surely make it pay better if you get 30 bushels to the acre, than if you get only 18 to 20 bushels.** Since big prices for wheat seem out of the question, why not get the value of those extra ten or twelve bushels? Anyway, when it costs you almost nothing to grow them?

This book points the way, and business farmers who read it will quickly see the wisdom of sowing the wheats it offers. Twenty-four years' actual use of Hoffman's Wheats in all winter-wheat sections, and a bigger demand for them year after year—proves that they must be paying their users!

Changing Seed—What Does It Cost?

It costs so little that you need scarcely consider this matter of cost at all. An increased yield of 1-bushel per acre will more than pay the cost of changing seed.

Always remember this—**when you buy new seed, you save your own.** By selling your wheat which you would have sown, you need add only a small amount to the money you get for it, and your new seed will be paid for! By reading page 8—you will get a better idea of the low cost—and just what the change is likely to mean to your next harvest.

Lancaster County Grown Seed-Wheat

You cannot get wheat to sow, from a better source than the fertile valleys of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The hardness and productiveness of Hoffman's Wheats are probably due to the variation of Lancaster County weather and climate under which they grow. There are extremes of heat and cold—warm rains following heavy snows—alternate freezing and thawing—blizzards and heat waves. These wheats, surviving these conditions, are engrafted with strength to reproduce themselves in vigor, health and abundance wherever taken to be sown.

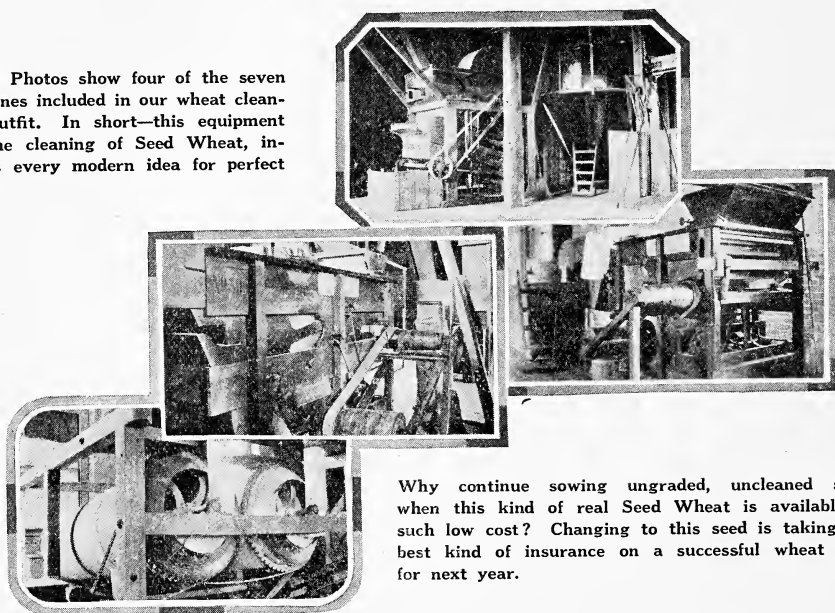
Successful wheat-growers are buying these Lancaster County wheats year after year—even though no change in variety is desired. And they are getting substantial benefits in the form of increased crops.

Hoffman's Wheats are Cleaned 'Clean'

There could be no cleaner Seed Wheat made. Every known principle in seed-cleaning machinery is used. Seven mammoth cleaners are required—each doing some particular kind of cleaning work. There is absolute freedom from weed seeds in Hoffman's Seed Wheat. Grading is done to the topmost degree. Germination tests insure soundest possible growth.

Back of this cleaning done in our warehouses, lies more of the story of the success of these wheats. Only clean stock-seed is used—and this is drilled on clean land by careful growers, who receive a premium for each bushel they so produce for us. When necessary, fields are hand-cleaned before harvest. Unusual care is taken while threshing. In truth, no trouble or expense is spared in having Hoffman's Seed Wheat just as near right as any wheat could be gotten.

These Photos show four of the seven machines included in our wheat cleaning outfit. In short—this equipment for the cleaning of Seed Wheat, includes every modern idea for perfect work.



Why continue sowing ungraded, uncleaned seed, when this kind of real Seed Wheat is available at such low cost? Changing to this seed is taking the best kind of insurance on a successful wheat crop for next year.

Sow Seed Wheat Without Weeds

Why sow weeds along with your wheat? Buying Hoffman's closely-graded seed assures you freedom from weeds—read of how the common wheat impurities are eliminated:

Cockle: Two specially-built machines, installed to do nothing but remove cockle from wheat, handle this work to perfection. Hoffman's Wheats will be found entirely free from cockle. Many local growers have now completely done away with cockle—ofttimes crops are received direct from the thresher, wherein no cockle can be found.

Garlic: Machinery cannot altogether remove Garlic or Wild Onion from wheat. Hence the only safeguard is to buy no crops that bear any trace of garlic. This plan is followed very closely here. Thus these wheats contain no garlic—and will entirely please their users in this respect.

—Continued Next Page.



—Continued from Page 2.

Chess: Sometimes called 'cheat.' Fortunately this section is very free from this weed. Lancaster County has very little of it—many local farmers do not even know of the weed at all. But whenever it does show in any crop, special cleaners are here to do away with it, and they do the work splendidly.

Rye: Whenever rye appears in seed-wheat fields, it is promptly cut out—stalk and all. Very great care is exercised. In fact no cleaning of rye is done on the machines that clean Seed-Wheat, nor is rye ever stored in the wheat bins or elevators. All these wheats will be found entirely clean of rye.

Smut: There are two principal kinds of smut affecting American wheats. The "Stinking" smut is the dangerous kind and most to be feared. This is the smut noticed mostly at threshing time—and which then affects the threshed grain by its spores attaching themselves to grains of wheat. Treating by the formalin method can do away with this smut. The other kind is known as the 'loose' smut, which appears in the field at the time the wheat is heading up. This is not regarded as so dangerous—some farmers believing that these, what they call 'black heads,' bespeak a good crop of wheat for them. At any rate, readers of this page are assured that every precaution is here used to avoid all forms of smut as much as possible—and they will find these wheats to prove satisfactory.

Which Variety to Sow?

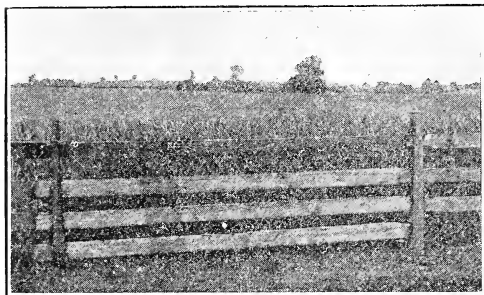
Every kind offered has proven itself entitled to a place on this list. To shorten the list would be to omit something valuable. The right kind to sow depends on the desires of the reader and his location—and close reading of these pages should make it easy for him to make his selection.

Pure Wheat

The purity of our seed wheat is a matter of greatest concern. All possible precautions to grow pure wheat and to prevent mixing after it is grown, are taken. Stock seed is frequently gotten by selecting heads in the sheaf. Wheat is sown in fields where there is no volunteer wheat of another variety. The greatest care in threshing, cleaning and grading is required. With all this watching and safeguards, there will still appear some heads in any variety that should not be there. We therefore do not claim our wheats to be altogether pure, for it is impossible to have them so. But we do believe our product approaches as near to perfection in this matter of purity as wheats can be kept. And thus offer them to interested parties as first-class Seed Wheat—second to none others that are offered in competition to them.

Leap's Prolific

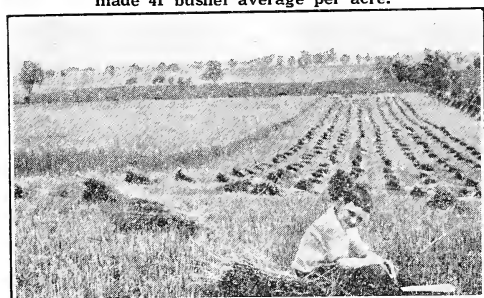
Beardless. Chaff—white.
Grain—hard, large, dark. Ripens—early.
Straw—long, stiff.
Sow only 1½ bu. per acre.



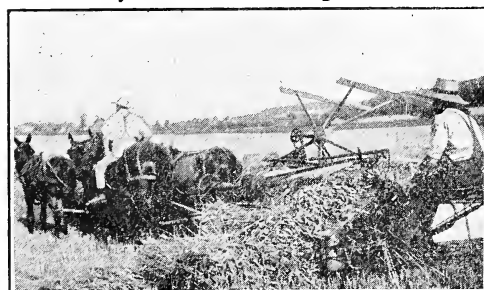
"Leap's Prolific"—higher than the fence—note the well-filled, bent-over heads.



This Lancaster County field of "Leap's Prolific" made 41 bushel average per acre.



This 18-acres required 90 lbs. of Binder Twine—yielded 727 bushels of grain.



Binder throwing out sheaves that contain 3 quarts of wheat each.

"Leap's Prolific" keeps up to its name—truly a prolific variety. Whether its originator ever dreamed that his wheat would become so great a favorite, will remain unknown—but—the exceptional merits of this great wheat are indeed very well known, and are causing it to be looked upon with great favor, wherever winter wheats are grown. Surely there could be no better-liked variety among so many farmers of so many sections. Its exceptional records entitle Leap's Prolific to first place on our 1923 List.

No Experiment— but a Reliable Variety

Proven a dependable wheat by ten years' actual use—tested by all sorts of weather, soil, and climatic conditions—and coming through them in good shape with a creditable crop each time—places "Leap's Prolific" among the most reliable wheats known. Don't be misled this year into buying some variety of uncertain value—much may be claimed for it, but maybe it will not materialize. You can insure your success by putting your faith into the "Leap's Prolific" here offered.

A 10-Year Record— 10 Good Crops of Wheat

What more could be said for any wheat. "Leap's Prolific" seed has meant to one of our growers, an average crop for ten years of nearly 34 bushels per acre. No small wonder that folks sowing "Leap's Prolific" stick to it year after year.

"Leap's Prolific"— Wins by 10-bu. Margin

A customer in Lorain County, Ohio, wrote: "My Leap's Prolific wheat I bought of you done very well. It went 10 bushels more per acre than the Pool wheat in the same field. I sowed 7 pecks of the Pool to the acre—and 6 pecks of the Leap's Prolific. Sold the Prolific for seed at \$1.50 per bushel."

—"Leap's Prolific"—Continued Next Page.

"Leap's Prolific—Free of Faults

You have no doubt noticed that other great wheats that yield well, nearly always have some one (often more than one) of the following faults: Lateness, soft straw, small or soft grains, tendency to shatter, short straw. None of these defects can be charged against "Leap's Prolific."

Straw is Long and Very Stiff

Longer than the average of smooth-chaff wheats. Thick-walled and well able to hold up heavy crops of grain. Where soil is rich and a stiff-strawed wheat is required, "Leap's Prolific" answers nicely. The root-growth is extraordinary. Large spread—long depth. These traits no doubt account for its ability to withstand disease, insects and bad weather conditions, to which many ordinary wheats succumb. While no wheats are altogether fly-proof or rust-proof, "Leap's Prolific" has well resisted both fly and rust to a very marked extent.

Grain is Large and Hard—Does Not Shatter

The grain of "Leap's Prolific" is a good-size, dark-red, hard grain of the old longberry type. Few smooth chaff wheats are so pretty in the grain. Milling qualities are first-class—entirely satisfactory. The grain does not shatter easily, can be handled just as safely as the bearded wheats in this respect. Glumes are well closed, and set close together on the head-stem.

Well-formed Heads—White Chaff—Matures Early

Head is closely and squarely built up from base to tip, making a solid compact head. Height of straw and heads of a field of "Leap's Prolific" are uniform. This is a desirable trait and evidence of full yield. Straw and grain mature together—classed among the early wheats.

Hardy Variety—Vigorous Grower

This is one of the most valuable points about "Leap's Prolific"—its exceptional hardiness. Some of the past few winters have given it extreme tests. Last winter for instance, because of a long drought, wheat had scarcely any chance to get started and prepare itself for the winter. But in spite of that condition, this spring witnessed a splendid vigorous growth, that is again threshing out a very satisfactory crop of grain. Hard, open winters have likewise shown but little effect on many fields of "Leap's Prolific"—even those well to the north of New York State and other similar latitudes.

—“Leap's Prolific”—Continued Next Page.



Wall of "Leap's Prolific"—Note the thick, even stand



Head of
"Leap's Prolific"



"Leap's
Prolific"
—Continued

Harvest Scene—showing a bumper crop of "Leap's Prolific"—this grower's success with this Wheat is reported on page 4—"A 10-year record—10 good crops."

A Good Stooler—Less Seed Required

"Leap's Prolific" need not be seeded heavily. **1½ bushels per acre is sufficient.** Don't sow more. Even though you do find it necessary to sow 2 bushels of your other wheat per acre. Some of our very best yields were secured from seeding of only 1¼ bushels. Ten years of observation teaches that **1½ bushels** of this "Leap's Prolific" seed is positively **enough seed to sow.** Seed of this variety here offered you—grown here on Lancaster County's fertile wheat soils—severely tested by extremes of weather—put through our thorough cleaning plant—graded to perfection—will stool out strongly, root deeply, and produce a good bunch of stalks from each grain.

Doing Well on All Soils

While "Leap's Prolific" will respond to good treatment and suffer from neglect—like any other wheat or other crop, it has convinced wheat-growers everywhere that it will give a good account of itself on highland, lowland, limestone, gravel, clay or slate ground. You don't need extra rich soil. It does well there, of course. But has also been doing well on even thin to average land. We never knew another wheat with such a wide range of value in this regard.

If You Have Bought "Leap's Prolific"

From our Lists of former years, it would pay you to again renew your seed. Or if you have bought seed of this variety from another source—buy some of our 1923 stocks, sow it, and observe the difference in results! Many folks buy new "Leap's Prolific" seed here each year—it pays them to do it! The extra vigor that this seed carries along with it, pays these folks an extra profit. Seed of this character from these favored wheat soils, possesses a degree of strength unmatched by that from any other section—and this quality plainly shows itself in the crop that it produces.

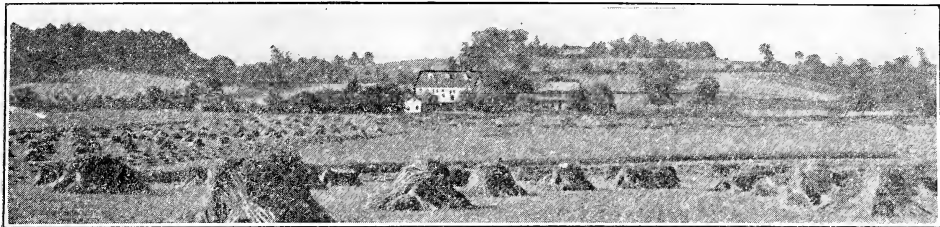
New "Leap's Prolific" Seed Costs Little

If you have saved two bushels of your wheat for each acre—sell it to your mill. With the money you get, buy our "Leap's Prolific" seed at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. Yes—that's enough, positively! And the extra cost won't mean more than a few cents per acre. A yield of one extra bushel would pay everything. But you will likely have 5 bushels more wheat to the acre—maybe 10 bushels. Some have gained 15 bushels to the acre with this "Leap's Prolific" seed.

Business and Pleasure Back of "Leap's Prolific"

Farmers whose idea is to get the best possible profits from their wheat—have had it proven to their satisfaction and profit that this seed pays! If you give your seed-bed the proper culture, fertilize, and sow this "Leap's Prolific" seed—you will show yourself a better profit on wheat in 1924. It is a pleasure to grow it—harvest it—and best of all, "Leap's Prolific" has been giving the right kind of returns in dollars and cents. There is neither business nor pleasure in wheat-growing unless there is profit—and you will find it in "Leap's Prolific". See Price List.

—"Leap's Prolific"—Continued Next Page.



The two pictures on this page show Lancaster County fields of "Leap's Prolific" Wheat, that threshed out yields of 42 and 38 bushels per acre.

These Men Know—Read What They Say:

Every report here named came to us unsolicited—no one was asked for a testimonial—all of them and many scores more like them, come to us right along—they are purely free-will expressions of just how users feel about this "Leap's Prolific" seed we are offering you.

(Harford County, Maryland).—"In the fall of 1921, I bought Leap's Prolific Seed Wheat from you, and harvested a fine crop. I had this wheat inspected by our State Extension Service men, and they Certified it—I sold about 400 bushels of it at \$1.50 per bushel for seed. My yield was a little better than 30 bushels to the acre on my crop of 20 acres, and I planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre to get this crop. I now have 17 acres of this same wheat again, and I believe it is going to yield a little better than last year."

(Grant County, West Virginia).—"Several years ago I bought your Leap's Prolific Seed Wheat, which I have been growing ever since, and taking first prize on it at our County Fair every time I take it there. It is all pure wheat."

(Monroe County, New York).—"I have grown Leap's Prolific Wheat for three years. Threshed from 8 acres this year 350 bushels."

(Faribault County, Minnesota).—"I just finished harvesting my winter wheat, and it sure is a fine crop. I think it is about the best wheat ever raised in Minnesota."

(Harford County, Maryland).—"Last year I had a field of $16\frac{1}{4}$ acres that made 600 bushels Leap's Prolific Wheat. I got the seed from you three years ago."

(Mercer County, New Jersey).—"From the ten bushels of Leap's Prolific seed I bought of you I threshed 248 bushels."

(Tuscarawas County, Ohio).—"When ordering his seed corn this spring, this customer added: "If it is as good as that Leap's Prolific Wheat, it will be alright. From the 12 bushels I received from you I raised 230 bushels. Sold all for seed at a premium of 35c. per bushel." Then this friend further gives a detailed report showing exhaustive tests and very favorable information on the excellent milling and flouring qualities of this wheat."

You will notice all the above reports come from States outside of Pennsylvania—this to show how popular Leap's Prolific is becoming in all other sections. Needless to state here—Pennsylvania uses the most of our Seed Wheat, and of course many fine reports come from growers of Leap's Prolific in our home State. Quite a large number of splendid crop reports have been recorded. No doubt about it—seed of this kind will pay you, too!



Cost of Changing Seed Wheat

First—When you buy new seed, you save your own. You can sell your wheat—add a small amount of cash and your new seed will be paid for!

Then—You don't have to sow this kind of seed so heavily. You save a peck to a half-bushel seed per acre—positively. This has been successfully proven many, many times!

Suppose you figure the cost of 10 acres new "Leap's Prolific" seed: Ten acres will require 15 bushels of this seed. Not more! 1½ bu. of this highly graded seed is enough per acre—every grain counts!

(Figures here used are for example only—actual quotations may be different—consult latest Price List for exact quotations.)

Cost of 15 bu. "Leap's Prolific" seed @ say, \$2.00 (read above line)	\$30.00
Less value of the Bags included in price.....	2.40

Actual net cost of the seed itself (freight allowed).....	\$27.60
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Sell the wheat you would have sown—maybe 22 bu. (before cleaned) at say, 95c. per bushel—and receive.....	\$20.90
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Net cost for your ten acres of new seed.....	\$ 6.70
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A yield of just one extra bushel per acre will overpay your investment—but you won't stop with one bushel—you'll have 50 to 80 bushels more wheat—or even more. Some have had ten bushel gains per acre—others still greater gains. Doesn't it pay?



W.R. Mahoney

"Leap's Prolific" 36½ bu per acre

This picture was mailed to us by a customer of Northern Pennsylvania. He wrote only the words you see about the picture—but they tell an interesting story.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

This matter is important. If soil is not thoroughly worked best results cannot be secured even if best seed is sown and abundant fertilizer applied. The ground should be plowed and thoroughly pulverized. The soil should then be compacted—a condition best brought about by rolling. This will press out the air spaces underneath where seed is to be deposited. When wheat stubble or sod must be plowed—the plowing should be done early so that the benefit of rains may be had to settle same before soil is finally prepared for seeding. Tillage cannot well be overdone. All clods should be broken up. The first tender roots of the wheat plant cannot do well among clods and when they must subsist under such surroundings a slender wheat plant is started.

The Sowing of Plump Seed
of a hardy, vigorous, prolific variety
is one of the conditions necessary to
produce abundant wheat crops.

With Good Seed 35 Bushels
wheat per acre can be grown as
easily as 25 bushels with common
seed.



Pennsylvania 44

Bearded. Chaff—White.
Grain—large, red.
Straw—Long and Stiff.
Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

This is the most-talked-of bearded wheat grown in Eastern States now-a-days. A variety that has shown unusual ability to produce extra good crops of wheat—grain as well as straw.

"Pennsylvania 44" was developed at the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station—its origin dating back to 1909. The particular selection that resulted in this variety, was taken from a field of the old Fulcaster. The grains of this head were grown entirely apart from any other kind of wheat—for the first two or three years on small plots. Later as a larger quantity became available, entire fields were seeded to this wheat. It is estimated that about 50,000 acres were sown to "Pennsylvania 44" seed in the fall of 1922. This fall will witness a very much greater acreage.

Exceptional Yields

The most important point about "Pennsylvania 44" thus far observed, is its merit as a good yielding type. The Experiment Station at State College (Pa.) has compiled a table showing how "Pennsylvania 44" has ranked among the twelve leading wheats tested there. These tests covered 1914 to 1921. The rank of the six leaders was:

Pennsylvania 44.....	35.0 bu. per acre	China	30.9 bu. per acre
Dawson's Golden Chaff. 31.1 bu. per acre		Currell	29.9 bu. per acre
Harvest King	31.1 bu. per acre	Dietz Longberry	29.8 bu. per acre

The Experiment Station, during the 3-year period 1919 to 1921, received forty-seven reliable reports from farmers scattered through one-third the Counties of Pennsylvania, farmers who had made field tests of this wheat. These reports showed an average gain of six bushels per acre over the other kinds of wheat with which it had been grown.

—"Pennsylvania 44"—Continued Next Page.



—"Pennsylvania 44"—Continued.

Straw is Long and Stiff—Chaff White

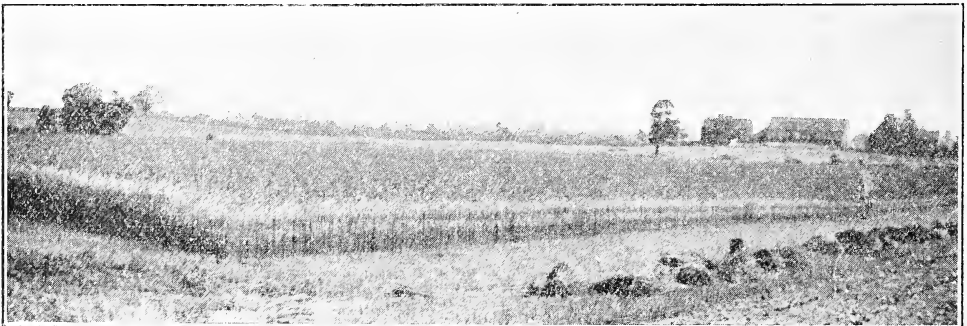
"Pennsylvania 44" grows a slightly longer straw than does its parent, the old Fulcaster wheat—is classed among the purple strawed varieties. "Pennsylvania 44" somewhat overcomes the complaint often registered against bearded wheats—namely, that of bearded wheats having too weak a straw to carry its grain the way it should. For this wheat has shown quite an improvement in this respect—and will stand up where many other bearded wheats would lodge badly.

The chaff of "Pennsylvania 44" is white—the head bearded, and of good length. It is quite a pleasing sight to witness a large field of nice, long, well-filled heads, such as is common to "Pennsylvania 44." The grain is of good size, red, and of good milling value. Tests for flour value made by experts, from the grain produced in three different years, showed "Pennsylvania 44" wheat to be almost the equal of Fulcaster, and better than Fultz—two of the best-known and most favorable types of milling wheat.

If You Sow Two Fields to Wheat

Does it happen that you sow your wheat in two fields? Many folks do—and many of them farm two kinds of wheat. Often one of them is a smooth-chaff sort, and the other a bearded kind. Folks who follow this plan would find "Pennsylvania 44" a good bearded variety for such a program. This wheat is just a few days later than many other varieties, and because of this, gives the grower a chance to harvest his other field satisfactorily, without letting his second field suffer. This is too often the case among many growers. Much of the latter part of the crop is too often injured by the owner's inability to get it all put away at the same time.

Taking all into consideration—"Pennsylvania 44" will please its growers. No serious faults have as yet been charged against "Pennsylvania 44." The good points of "Pennsylvania 44"—a heavy yielder; plenty of grain and straw, too; wheat that stands up well, even under adverse growing conditions; that threshes a good quality grain; and that works in nicely with the harvests of all Eastern sections; make it a very desirable variety of bearded wheat. Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre—you need not sow more. Highly graded seed like here offered goes much farther than seed re-cleaned in the ordinary way. The demand for "Pennsylvania 44" is extreme. If you decide to plant it—order your seed early—nothing gained by waiting until close to seeding time. See Price List.





Pennsylvania Blue Stem

Beardless. Chaff—red.
Grain—hard, medium size, dark red.
Straw—stiff and long. Ripens early.
Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre.

“Pennsylvania Blue Stem” continues to be a favorite in many sections. It is a strong, vigorous grower—very hardy, and withstands very well the winters to the far north. Is a heavy yielder under favorable conditions, and at the same time one of the best and most reliable yielders under unfavorable conditions.

It has been noticed that “Pennsylvania Blue Stem” is a variety that comes as nearly fly-proof and drought-proof as do any other wheats known. Seems to possess unusual ability in this respect. A ripened field of “Pennsylvania Blue Stem” is a very pleasing sight. Stands up tall and very erect. The heads fill nicely. The thick brown chaff covers the grain well, and thus does away with the shelling-out nuisance and subsequent loss thereby.

“Pennsylvania Blue Stem” is an exceptional stooler. Because of this it does not represent a big investment to change to this variety. $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels is amply heavy seeding. Some of our very best yields locally have been made where only $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels were sown. Year after year growers of “Pennsylvania Blue Stem” continue to report yields well among the best of the community—it is surely reliable in this respect. The berry of “Pennsylvania Blue Stem” is of good, medium size, very plump, hard, light red in color, and much desired by millers.

Taking all together, “Pennsylvania Blue Stem” has made a very enviable record for itself in regard to good yields and desirable characteristics, and will continue among the leaders of the smooth-headed wheats. See Price List.

Fertilizer—The Right Kind to Use

The proper analysis will depend on your soil which differs in every community. For average soils a fertilizer analyzing 2% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, 4% potash, may be used. If soil is thin with a tendency to grow short straw more ammonia should be used. If soil produces long straw less ammonia may be applied and more phosphoric acid. If potash is known to be lacking, same should be applied in larger quantities. Intelligence and judgment must be employed along with a study of conditions of soils as revealed by observing other crops. In a general way it may be said that ammonia makes for the size of plant growth or length of straw. Phosphoric acid is needed for stiffness of straw and potash for filling out the heads with full sized grain. 200 to 500 pounds per acre may be applied with safety and with profit.

Top Dressing When wheat comes through the winter in a weak and impoverished condition, it is desirable to top dress with 100 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer rich in ammonia. This will be of general benefit in starting the plants off quickly and causing them to stool more vigorously.

Order Your Timothy Seed

to come along with your Seed Wheat

Here you are offered the very finest in Timothy Seed. It costs you no more than you have to pay for ordinary seed. And you can't help but see the difference—the crop is bound to show you!

“Farmer's Choice” Brand

“Farmer's Choice” Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light-weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.60 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike. Germination tests of “Farmer's Choice” Seed averages very high. There is no cleaner or sounder Timothy Seed offered anywhere, than is our “Farmer's Choice” brand. The demand for it becomes greater each year.

Prices

All our Prices
**INCLUDE COST
OF BAGS**

needed for shipment
and

**FREIGHT WILL BE
PAID TO YOUR
STATION**

as explained on Page 25. Firms not quoting this way can make prices appear lower. Always remember—you are here offered the best qualities the crop affords. This has the greatest bearing on prices.

Buy “Farmer's Choice” Timothy Seed this year.

Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great this year—and the small, extra money put into “Farmer's Choice” Seed will mean for you good, clean fields, and better stands of grass. There is not a competing brand of Timothy seed being sold at a lower price that will give equal satisfaction.

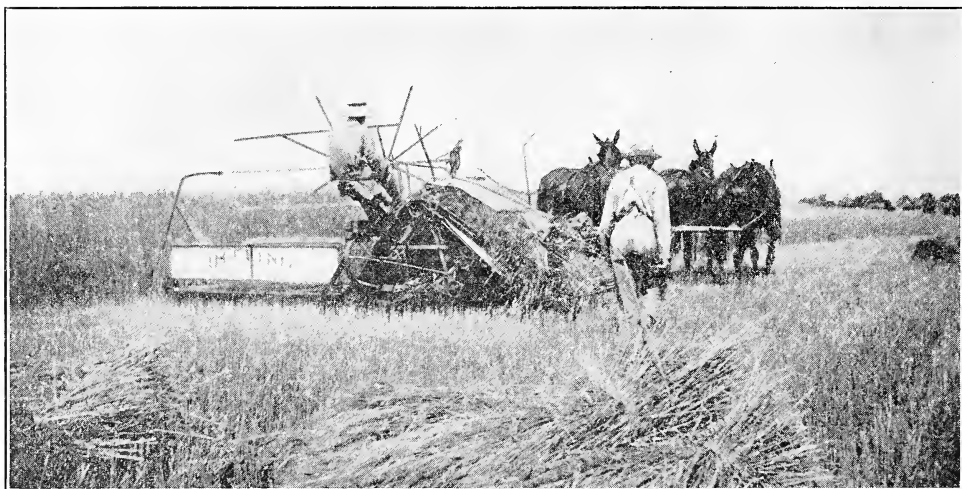
Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of

quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made, and this offer holds good.

Uses of Timothy need not be discussed here. All know the wide popularity Timothy shares among other grasses.

Sown alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed are required per acre. When Clover is to be added in the spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown.
Price—See Latest Price List.





Stoner's Miracle

Bearded. Chaff—white.
Grain—large, plump, dark red,
hard, longberry type.
Ripens—early.
Straw—long, stiff.
Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Stoner's Miracle is a very worthy variety of bearded wheat. In it are combined all of the characteristics that go to make a safe and dependable kind to sow. It has at once the advantages of heavy yield—stiff, long straw—fine, hard, red grains—disease resisting qualities, great stooling ability—and at the same time is free from serious faults.

It is unfortunate that when this wheat was first introduced, certain seed houses who put it upon the market, advocated its seeding at the rate of as little as a peck to the acre and at the same time charged an exorbitant price for the seed. The wheat did its part all the time—yet it could not succeed when given such poor starts. Experiments conducted through later years have disclosed that "Stoner's Miracle" when seeded at nearly as heavy a rate as other wheats has proven to be a splendid variety. By our seedings here on these famous Lancaster County Wheat soils, it has been greatly improved—and it now occupies a fixed place upon many of the Country's best farms from which it cannot be dislodged. When seed of Stoner's Miracle is taken from this favored section into others, results are more than pleasing to its users.

Large—Hard—Beautiful Berry

In this one respect alone, "Stoner's Miracle" has much to commend itself to farmers who take pleasure in viewing plump, large-grained wheat in their granaries. We do not offer another variety that is prettier in this respect. The grain fills out well—is large—very plump—rich in color—hard in texture—and its milling qualities are of the very best.

Heavy Stooler—Long, Stiff Straw

"Stoner's Miracle" is an exceptional stooler. But we urge that sufficient seed be sown. Don't sow as little as a peck or a half bushel. Results won't work out satisfactory. Don't sow less than a bushel—but to provide for seasons of adversity, better sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to each acre. This is plenty. Don't sow more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels—heavier than this seeding is simply a waste of seed—and at the same time, hinders the seed from giving you best results. Because of the great stooling habit of this wheat, it should be given a chance to do its best in this regard.

Hardy and Healthy

Here in Lancaster County and in the various sections where we have sold this variety, it has proven its exceptional hardness. Where exposed to a succession of frosts and thaws, "Stoner's Miracle" showed to advantage by resisting damage of all kinds. We do not claim any wheat either rust-proof or fly-proof. Such wheats do not exist,

—"Stoner's Miracle"—Continued Next Page.

despite some advertising you see, but some strong, vigorous sorts of wheats resist attacks of fly and rust better than others. "Stoner's Miracle" has remained especially free from attacks of both fly and rust, when other varieties under similar attacks have been badly damaged.

Yields Heavily—of Grain and Straw

For stock-feeders requiring an abundance of straw, "Stoner's Miracle" would be a good selection. Its superior stooing properties, and the unusual length to which its straw grows make it a favorite variety to such persons. But its super-production of straw does not interfere with the grain crop to be realized from this variety. It stands right up among the leaders when heavy yields of grain are being reported. One 19-acre field made 726 bushels—and a 24-acre growth yielded 950 bushels. The average for these two crops being approximately 38 and 40 bushels per acre. "Stoner's Miracle" is an excellent producer, both of straw and grain, and will please its users in both of these respects.

Order "Stoner's Miracle" Early

Don't delay ordering after you have decided on "Stoner's Miracle." Our stocks will be large, but so will be the demand. "Stoner's Miracle" is a leader among the bearded wheats, has proven its ability as a variety giving very satisfactory crops of grain and straw—grain of extra quality, and good, stiff, long straw—is a hardy and dependable kind to sow. You will be pleased with results if you decide upon this variety. See List.

Lancaster Fulcaster

Bearded. Chaff—white.

Grain—hard, large, dark red.

Straw—stiff, long. Ripens early.

Sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre.

This is a bearded wheat—a variety that under our care and supervision, has been improved from the old "Fulcaster" wheat.

A Reliable Yields Year After Year

In years when all conditions are against successful crops, this variety proves its reliability by making good average yields in spite of adverse conditions.

Well Suited for Both Rich and Thin Soils

There are few other wheats that will do quite as well on soils of just average fertility. The farmer who is not able to raise even fair crops on rather thin soils, should change to Lancaster Fulcaster. This variety will produce for him, a satisfactory crop of straw and a surprising amount of grain. The grain will be of the finest quality—a genuine long berry, dark red and hard. A peculiarity of this variety is that even on thin soils, the grain will be of full size. There is no wheat liked better by millers. Cleaned Lancaster Fulcaster wheat **weighs 63 pounds per stroked bushel.**

Here on our rich Lancaster County soils, this Lancaster Fulcaster is a great favorite—this wheat comes through satisfactorily wherever sown—no matter the quality of the soil.

If the wheat growers of the United States who are now growing as little as 15 bushels per acre, could be persuaded to change from their own wheats to Lancaster Fulcaster, there would be such an increase of grain that the average yield of the country would be increased a hundred million bushels.

In the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station 4-year test of 17 varieties, Fulcaster led all the bearded wheats, yielding 33.8 bushels per acre for the 4 years. In a 19-year test at the same station, of 5 varieties, Fulcaster led and averaged for the 19 years 31.7 bushels per acre—more than double the average wheat yield of the United States. Tennessee University secured a yield of 41.66 bushels per acre—Kentucky State College Station, 45.2 bushels per acre.

Lancaster Fulcaster is a dependable variety, and any farmer liking a bearded wheat will be pleased with a trial of this wheat. See Price List.



Head of
"Lancaster Fulcaster"

Four-Rowed Fultz

Beardless. Chaff—white.
Grain—hard, medium size, red, plump.
Straw—medium to long, very stiff.
Ripens—extremely early.
Sow 1½ bushels per acre.

This is one of the most profitable varieties. Came to us fifteen years ago—and today continues to be a favorite among many growers. Four Rowed Fultz is extremely hardy. Has a record for reliable yields in moderate to rich soils that gives it a high rank among winter wheats.

The Earliest Variety—Unusually Stiff in Straw

Extremely early—no variety ripens earlier than Four Rowed Fultz. The straw is of medium length, strong and stiff. If you have a field in which the soil is so rich that all wheats you have tried have lodged badly, then try Four Rowed Fultz there this year. Its thick-walled straw makes it stand up against most anything. Besides this quality, it will give a good heavy yield of grain. Four Rowed Fultz has numerous records of 40 bushels per acre on large acreages. The heads are not of great length, but so built up that they contain more wheat than many long-headed types. The head, as you will see by picture, is very compactly built—spikelets set close to the stem—often four kernels in a row on each side. Chaff is white, smooth and well encloses the grains, thus preventing easy shelling out when exposed to rains and rough handling. There are better varieties for poor soils than is Four Rowed Fultz, but if your soil is average to rich, you could not go wrong in selecting this wheat. Grains are not quite as large, that is, as long as some other sorts offered, but they are broader, more compact, of good size, and mill very desirably.

Four Rowed Fultz is extremely hardy, withstanding most severe winter tests—ripens up earliest in the Spring—is ready for the binder a few days ahead of other types—a good stooler, heavy yielder, both grain and straw. Altogether a most desirable type, and, withal, a kind that can be introduced at small cost per acre—1½ bushels per acre being amply heavy seeding. See Price List.



Head of
Four-Rowed Fultz

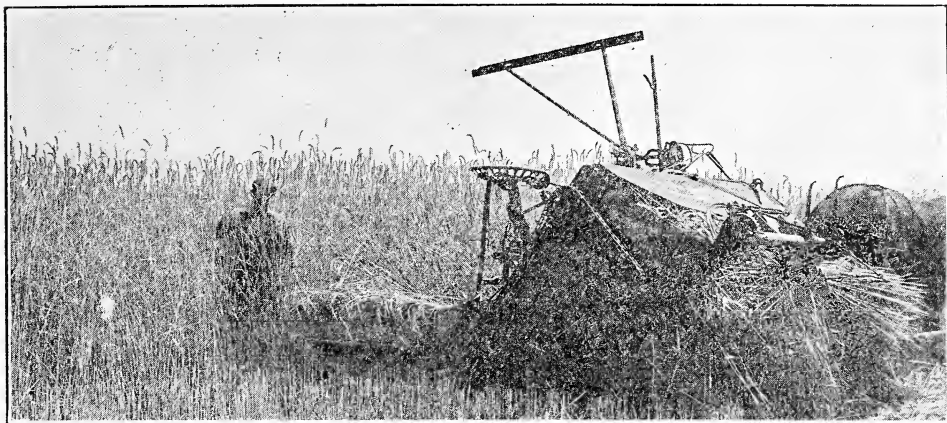
Red Wave

Beardless. Chaff—red.
Grain—large, long, hard, dark red.
Straw—long, thick-walled.
Ripens—mid-season.
Sow 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre.

"Red Wave" is a very popular wheat in many sections. It was originated by Mr. A. N. Jones, famous wheat-breeder of New York State. While "Red Wave" will give a good account of itself most anywhere, we have noticed it to be especially suitable for use in sandy or gravel situations. "Red Wave" is a smooth-head type. Grows very tall, stiff straw that does not lodge easily. Heads grow to unusual length—indeed the longest heads we know of. They fill out nicely. Grains are of good size, plump—hard and of good milling quality. "Red Wave" has proven a very profitable wheat on many hundreds of farms we have supplied with this seed. See Price List.

Other Varieties of Seed Wheat

On this and preceding pages, are listed the varieties which are in greatest supply. Besides these sorts, there are sometimes small acreages of a few other sorts available. These other kinds may include "Harvest King" (smooth-chaff)—"Fultzo-Mediterranean" (smooth-chaff)—"Red Rock" (bearded)—"Golden Wave" (bearded)—"Price's Wonder" (bearded)—or perhaps other kinds once cataloged. When stocks of these sorts are of sufficient size, they will be quoted on Price List. If interested in any of them, kindly write us—we may be able to furnish your requirements.



Winter Seed Rye

"Rosen" Variety

Chaff—White.
Grain—large, plump.
Straw—long—stands up well.
Ripens—early.
Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre.

"Rosen" Rye was developed at the Michigan Agricultural College. It is an improved strain of Russian rye brought to the College in 1909, by a Russian student named Rosen. This rye began to show its superior qualities at once—and has now become a leader in all Eastern and Southern sections.

Rosen rye produces a strong, vigorous straw—stools to a remarkable degree. The grain is large, plump, heavy and of a beautiful color. Ordinarily has four full rows of grain on over 90% of its heads. Seldom winter kills and is especially good on lighter soils. On account of its vigorous stooling property, less seed is required—a bushel and a peck being ample seed per acre.

Rosen Rye has greatly outyielded ordinary strains of Rye. Folks ordinarily count a 20-bu. yield of common rye as a good yield. Rosen has often made in the thirties of bushels per acre—holds one record of over forty bushels. If you are after the grain, it will pay you to sow Rosen Rye from this Michigan-grown seed here offered. See Price List.

"Mammoth White" Variety

"Mammoth White" Winter Rye produces stalks of great length—gives heavy tonnage of straw—bears head of white chaff—grain of nice, dark brown kernels. Straw is stiff—stands up well. Winter Rye is very hardy—will thrive on land that will not produce wheat—may be sown away late in the Fall. Its extreme hardiness is ample insurance against any conditions of weather or climate. Rye is grown for a cover crop—green manure—to plow down for purposes of adding humus to the soil—for pasture (Spring or Fall) as well as for a grain crop. We have fine stocks, clean and sound—carefully graded, free from fowl seeds, and of highest germination. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre for best results. See Price List.

You Will Be Pleased

with any investment you make in Hoffman's Graded Winter Wheats. They are right. Closely graded—cleaned—sound. There is no more favorable time for you to change to Hoffman's Wheats than right now!



High-Grade "Chicken Wheat" Splendid for Poultry

This page offers what is always eagerly sought by feeders of poultry—we call it "Chicken Wheat." There is never enough of it to supply the demand. Readers are urged to engage, ahead of the time they will use it, whatever quantity is needed.

On account of the close cleaning and grading of our wheats for seed, we receive from our cleaners large quantities of wheat which are of good, sound quality. This is put up in 100-lb. bags and sold for chicken wheat. This is a valuable feed. No other grain fed by itself is quite as suitable for chicken feed. There is much plump wheat in this stock—nothing obnoxious.

This wheat is much better than that sold by millers and grain dealers, for our grading is very much more severe than the grading these folks do. Our wheats are in the first place, much cleaner and more free from weeds and foreign matter.

Poultrymen, either large or small, will be pleased with a trial order. We can handle your 100-lb. orders (or ton orders) quickly. **FREIGHT PAID OFFERS** made in connection with all our seed quotations **DO NOT APPLY** to Chicken Wheat. Bags are free. See Price List.

When to Sow Wheat

There is a tendency to sow too early. In the North wheat should not be sown until after the first frost. No special time can be set. Much depends on climate, season, condition of soil, etc. Judgment must be used and the best time to sow cannot always be known until after seed time.



Alfalfa from "Northwest" Seed

Alfalfa Seed

Alfalfa becomes more popular each year. Its success has been clearly established. It is the most wonderful crop now in cultivation. Alfalfa growing can't be overdone. Prices of Alfalfa hay, Alfalfa meal, Alfalfa lands, have not declined with the spread of Alfalfa culture. Nearly every farm will eventually produce some Alfalfa. Even now, a field of Alfalfa on a farm enhances the farm's value. The name Alfalfa Farm at once conveys ideas of great farm values.

When you point out a successful Alfalfa farmer you invariably show a prosperous man.

Alfalfa excels every other forage crop—in yield per acre—in feeding value—as a drought resister—as a soil enricher. Here in the East it may be cut three times a year. It will yield three to six tons of the most valuable hay each season. Alfalfa is rich in protein and equal in feeding value to bran. The first cost of starting an Alfalfa field is considerable, but when this cost is divided up between the five to eight years the field will last without reseeding, it becomes smaller for each year's crop, than it costs to grow other crops that must be seeded annually or biennially.

There is really a constant gain in soil fertility while crop after crop is being removed. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen, because it gets it from the air. Nitrogen is the most important element in the soil and the one most likely to give out under the strain of growing most other crops. Alfalfa gathers all it needs and deposits great quantities in the soil. Unlike most other farm crops, Alfalfa makes nearly all of its growth below the ground the first season. The deep penetrating roots bring up from the subsoils phosphorous and potash and store it near the top soil for use of succeeding crops.

FREE BOOKLET—"How to Grow Alfalfa"
—contains detailed instructions, and many interesting facts about Alfalfa. Ask for it.

Selection of Seed of Most Importance

Unfortunately, good Alfalfa seed is not sold from every country store. Indeed, poor seed has been the cause of many poor stands and failures. The loss resulting from poor seed is much greater than the difference in cost of seed—the labor thrown away, the time sacrificed, and the disappointing yields—not to speak of weeds introduced. Seed should be as plump as possible. A shrunken seed may come up but will never make a real strong plant. Seed grown in the short seasons of the Northern border seems to start better and stronger and surer than that produced further South. Seed produced on irrigated lands is not equal to that produced on unirrigated lands. Below you will find our brands described.

"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Seed

There remains no doubt whatever about which kind of Alfalfa Seed pays best. It has been proven many times that seed from the far Northwest and Western sections of the United States is the hardiest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—and the most prolific seed to be had. Our Northwest brand represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climate conditions of these Northern seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is only from strong plants of the most hardy types.

Present supply of Northwest Alfalfa Seed on hand is fine. Such seed costs a premium over what the ordinary grades sell for. We always have a hard time getting any seed from this far Northern section—most of the seed made there is wanted there for re-seeding purposes. Outside buyers must pay more money to get it. It is impossible to sell this at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern-grown seed.

Northwest brand Alfalfa seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past nine years. It furnishes its own advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season. Most of our trade demands it. They know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small extra cost per acre at the beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show themselves. Don't wait to order "Northwest" Alfalfa—engage yours now.

See Price List.

Sowing our "Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed and inoculating it with Farmogerm, is taking two right steps toward a successful stand.

"Northwest"
Alfalfa



"Extra" Alfalfa is not second grade by any means. It represents the very highest possible degree of purity, as well as germination. Beautiful as to color. It is good Northern grown seed. Not grown as far North as our "Northwest" brand, but in a latitude that makes it suitable for culture all over the Middle Atlantic States. Has given complete satisfaction. It will compare favorably with any competing brand on the market, both in purity and growth. In vigor and hardiness it is second only to our "Northwest." See Price List.

"Grimm" Alfalfa It is claimed for Grimm Alfalfa that it has larger crowns and more spreading root system than other strains of Alfalfa, and that Grimm Alfalfa will start better in undrained wet locations. The reputation of Grimm Alfalfa was made before the splendid hardy and prolific strains were developed in the Black Hills and North Rockies, and at present these new Alfalfas produced in the Northland are close competitors with Grimm strain. See Price List.

It pays well and is an insurance against failure to inoculate Alfalfa Seed. We believe the most highly bred cultures on the market are sold under the commercial name of "Farmogerm." There is other inoculation to be had much lower in price, but we advise the use of "Farmogerm." We sell it. See description and prices next page.

Inoculate "Farmogerm" (High-bred Bacteria) with

Seeds of all legumes—Clovers, Alfalfa, Beans, Peas, Vetches, etc.—will yield better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and in addition leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Farmers who have used Farmogerm would not do without it. The demand for it grows greater each year.

What Farmogerm Is

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that has been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates.

These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations.

What Farmogerm Will Do

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.

2. Increase the food values of legumes.

3. Make legumes grow in new localities, where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.

4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.

5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent values of the farm. Means better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.

Farmogerm is acknowledged the highest grade, most effective, most successful inoculation. Is endorsed by farmers, Federal Agricultural Department, and State Experiment Stations.

Farmogerm Stays Good—It's Always

Fresh—Farmogerm keeps for years. Other inoculants get weaker each day—**Farmogerm** always has its full strength.

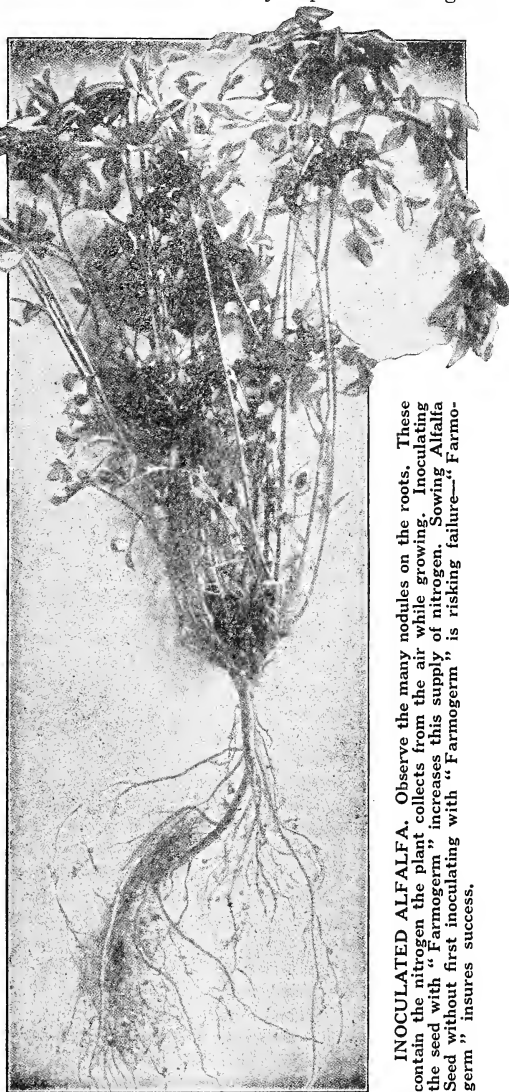
Because of the method of sealing the bottle—a patent stopper which admits filtered air and keeps out all impurities—

Farmogerm is just as good in five years as when first bottled. Just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over the seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

Farmogerm is Economical—No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile; no other inoculant will thoroughly treat as much seed. The one-acre size bottle of **Farmogerm** is sufficient for 15 pounds of clover, 20 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of Canada Field Peas, 60 pounds of Vetch, etc. A different bacteria is required for each crop. When ordering, be sure to state what crops you wish to inoculate.

PRICES: { 1-acre size \$1.00 each
3-acre size 2.50 each
12-acre size 9.00 each, post paid

Full directions go with each bottle. **Farmogerm** is easily applied—it takes but little time.



INOCULATED ALFALFA. Observe the many nodules on the roots. These contain the nitrogen the plant collects from the air while growing. Inoculating the seed with "Farmogerm" increases this supply of nitrogen. Sowing Alfalfa Seed without first inoculating with "Farmogerm" is risking failure—"Farmogerm" insures success.

Judging Wheat Varieties by Samples of the Grain

There is a disposition on the part of those who seek new varieties to judge them by the size of the grain. There can be no greater mistake. The smallest grained wheat may be the most prolific, and the largest grained variety may not be a big yielder at all. There are Seedsmen who take advantage of this—by sending agents to canvas among farmers—showing them fine samples of large grained wheat. These agents secure orders freely at fancy prices—entirely on the strength of the samples they show, and in nine cases out of ten, the wheat, while large in the grain, lacks the power to yield big crops which, after all, is the point of greatest importance.

We would warn our friends who intend changing their seed not to be too insistent upon getting a large grained wheat, but rather see to it that a variety is secured that has a record for productiveness.

Seeds for Summer Sowing

(Consult Price List for Quotations)

Sweet Clover (White Blossom)

This is an extremely valuable legume plant. (Melilotus Alba). This plant lives two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year it will live until Fall of the following year. If left go to seed, Sweet Clover will reseed itself and last on the same ground for years.

The value of Sweet Clover is for hay, pasture, soil improvement, and to inoculate soils for future Alfalfa crops. Because of its being immune to diseases which often ruin stands of other Clovers, White Sweet Clover is fast becoming one of the country's most profitable legumes.



The Sweet Clover Plant

It is a splendid practice to sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. If good seed is used and put into the soil under favorable conditions a fine growth of Sweet Clover will result, furnishing pasture for late Fall, a Winter covering, and pasture again in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in almost any kind of soil. About twenty pounds per acre should be seeded either in the Spring or in the Fall. The seed should be covered.

The seed should be inoculated. The best form of inoculation is "Farmogerm." Read page 21.

White Sweet Clover prepares soils for alfalfa. Will grow under conditions where clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet for them—on land too hard and compact for them—or on soil too poor for alfalfa, especially where there is lime. Is a great soil enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen and for humus. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well in crop rotation—and thrives in all parts of the country. There is nothing better to bring a worn-out field into farmable condition at little labor and expense.

Our stocks of Sweet Clover have been scarified. This is essential. This process greatly aids germination. It scratches or breaks the shell of the seed so it can get proper moisture to start its growth. Cost of scarifying is figured in our quotation. See List.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM.

Crimson Clover is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make good hay, but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop. In corn fields you should first sow the seed, then cultivate to cover it. If you follow potatoes or grain crops, disc the land and harrow in the Crimson seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you use Farmogerm, see page 21. See Price List.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM.

Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Mammoth Clover These three Clovers need no description here—their uses and benefits for haying and soil improvement cannot be over-estimated. Our stocks of all these seeds represent choicest qualities—cleaned clean—of highest germination.

Economical Mixture is made of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ red clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ alsike and $\frac{1}{4}$ timothy. A valuable combination for many purposes—economical in price. Free of dangerous weed seeds.

White Clover (Little Dutch Clover). Suitable for lawns. Highest grade seed.

Hoffman's Lawn Grass You can get the best possible results with this Lawn Mixture. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses. Best lawns will result from very early Spring seeding or seeding in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 200 sq. ft. Upon large lawns 100 lbs. per acre.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture The right grasses—12 to 14 in number in the right proportions are used to make up this mixture. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature, and the field once firmly established will last for many years. Sow either Spring or Fall. 32 lbs. (1 bu.) per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for highland sowing—the other, called lowland, for lowland, meadows, etc.

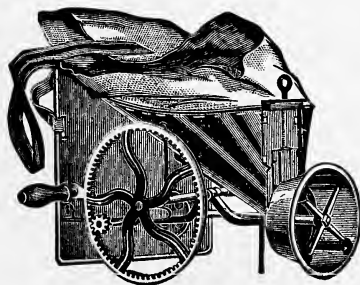
Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, English Rye Grass, Bromus Inermis, Tall Meadow Oats Grass

Strictly highest grades of all these seeds are in stock—Note quotations on Price List.

Winter or Hairy Vetch A most valuable plant for hay, pasture and soil improvement. Sown by itself, 50 to 60 lbs. of seed may be used per acre. It is advisable to sow about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 3 pecks of Rye with about 30 to 40 lbs. Vetch per acre. The advantage of Vetch over some other legumes is that it will thrive in most barren soils, and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate Vetch with Farmogerm (see page 21).

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM.

Dwarf Essex Rape Fine for cattle, hogs and sheep. Grows quickly—6 to 8 weeks. Sown into corn at last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown any time in Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, soil is benefited. Rape will succeed anywhere. Can be grown at such small cost for seed, that it should be more widely used. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre. See Price List.



The "Cahoon" Seed Sower

The "Cahoon" Seed Sower is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. We send them to our customers packed up in corrugated fibre boxes by parcel post, postage prepaid, for \$4.50 each. Include one with your Seed Order.

"Clipper" Seed Cleaners

If you sow your own wheat or grass seed, you need a Clipper Seed Cleaner to make it "fit to sow." The cost is small, the upkeep is practically nothing. It will last a life-time and make you money every year.

The Clipper has no worthy competitor. It is used by seedmen almost exclusively. No other cleaner cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The Clipper is well made, nicely finished, light running.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; also Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

The **Vertical Air Blast** of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way. For instance, in cleaning seed grain, if the belt is properly adjusted on the pulleys, so as to get the correct speed of the fan and if the turning is regular, you can remove the light grains from the heavy, to the extent that the weight of the grain being cleaned can be raised from three to five pounds per bushel. "Clipper" Cleaners are used by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, Seed Breeders, Seedsmen generally in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, South America and New Zealand, in fact, all over the world.

We give here, **Sectional View of "Clipper" Cleaners**, which is the same for No. 1-B, and No. 2-B, showing Vertical Air features of the "Clipper" Cleaners.

Fig. 1—Shoe, with two receiving grooves for screens. The screens are securely held in place by a compressing rod.

Fig. 2—Straw-Spout, for carrying off large particles, straw, etc., etc.

Fig. 3—Screening Spout, for removing sand, fine seeds, etc. It is opened by pulling out slide above spout.

Fig. 4—Vertical Air Shaft, through which the draft passes upward, carrying off chaff, dust, etc., through Dust Hood (see Fig. 6). The perfect grain and seed fall and pass out at Fig. 5 into the Grain Box, which will hold 5 bushels. It has a Lifting Board at the end, which allows the contents to be easily scooped into sacks. **Our Grain Box prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary**, and also furnishes convenient storage for screens and all detachable parts of the machine, when not in use.

Fig. 6—Dust Hood, through which chaff dust and worthless matter are discharged. All light, imperfect and foreign grain and seeds are discharged at opening (see Fig. 7.)

Fig. 8—Fan, with iron arms, fitted on a turned steel shafting, equipped with Cone Pulley. This allows changing the speed of the fan, which is necessary to properly clean grain and seeds of varying weights.

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm size hand mill that will clean twenty bushels Seed Wheat per hour, or ten bushels Clover or Timothy Seed per hour. Dimensions are: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

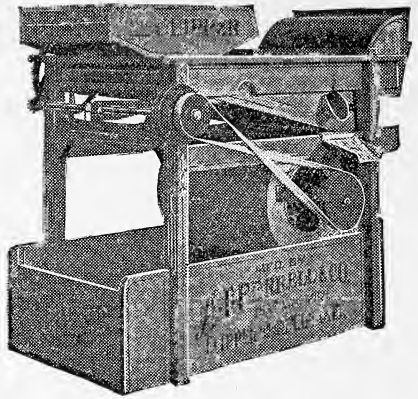
Twelve Screens, 19 in. wide and 22¼ in. long, go with the No. 1-B Mill, an outfit of screens suitable for cleaning Seed Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, peas, beans, clover, timothy seed, other grass seed, garden and vegetable seeds.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each mill. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

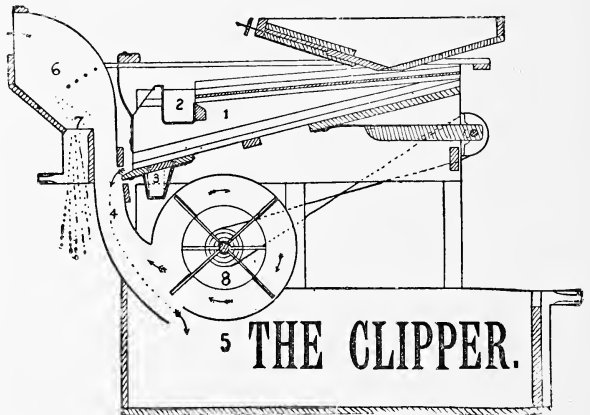
No. 2-B Clipper does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B. Its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. The screens (12 in number) are 6 in. wider than the No. 1-B screens. Dimensions of No. 2-B are 4 ft. 8 in. long, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. No. 2-B can be run easily by hand for cleaning grass seed, but for cleaning grain some kind of power should be applied—¼ horse is sufficient.

Prices of No. 1-B and No. 2-B Clipper Cleaners—See Price List.

Send orders for Clipper Cleaners to A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Pa.



The No. 1-B Clipper Seed Cleaner



Prices of Seed Wheat

Timothy, Alfalfa and other seeds, are not known as this is printed. But a list of latest prices will be mailed with this book. These prices are for immediate use only—subject to change. If you aren't ready to order when this reaches you, please write for latest prices when you are ready. Best time to order is at once—delays often mean disappointment.

Bags are Free—

And not weighed in with the Seed. Full net weights guaranteed. Most firms make you figure 'extra' for bags. We don't. Keep this in mind when comparing prices. Bags are expensive.

Freight will be Paid—

On these conditions—please read them: (These Bag and Freight Offers mean that you can **know before ordering** just what your seed is going to stand you, **sacked and delivered.**)

Shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any freight station in Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Maryland—Ohio—Delaware—Virginia—West Virginia—Conn.—R. I. and Mass.

If your Station is outside above-named States, and your shipments of 300 lbs. or over, 30 cents per hundred pounds will be allowed to help you pay freight. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Shipments by Express—

Are sent—**charges Collect.** If you order 300 lbs. or over sent by Express—we will refund you the freight charges that would have been paid by us per above Freight Offers.

(When seed is to be forwarded by **Parcels Post**, add 'extra' for postage—as per schedule on back of enclosed Order Sheet.)

(Shipments are made from Landisville via either "Pennsylvania" or "Philadelphia & Reading" systems.)

Payments Must Accompany Orders.

Remit by Money Order, Draft, Check or Cash by Registered Mail. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customers' standing remains unknown to us even though they may order year after year. **Reference:** "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's" Mercantile Agencies; The Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; The First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any other Bank or Business Firm. Farm Papers carrying our ads.

OUR SPRING CATALOG

Issued late in January, 1924, will offer a complete line of Spring Seeds—all of the Clovers, Seed Oats of several types, Seed Corn for Silage or Husking use, Maine-grown Seed Potatoes, Soy Beans, Field Peas, etc., etc.

It will pay you to read this Book. Copy gladly furnished free.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.



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Landisville,
Lancaster County, Pa.